JAN 17 2008

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant(s):	Laura L. Mahan et al.	Examiner:	Vaughn, G.J.
Application No.:	09/540,756	Art Unit:	2178
Filing Date:	March 31, 2000	Confirmation No.:	3424
		Atty. Docket No.:	27996-232-UTIL

Title:	METHOD, APPARATUS, PROCESSOR-READABLE MEDIA AND SIGNALS FOR ACQUIRING AND PRESENTING ACQUIRED MULTIMEDIA CONTENT

MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

TRANSMITTAL LETTER

Transmitted herewith for filing in the present application are the following documents:

1.   Appellants' Thrice Amended Brief Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 41.37 (29 pages) (in triplicate); and
2.   Return Postcard.

If the enclosed papers are considered incomplete, the Mail Room and/or the Application Branch is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned at (212) 935-3000.
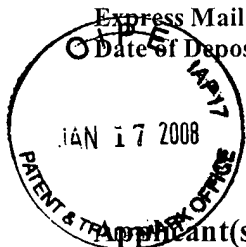
The Commissioner is authorized to charge any fees that may be due to the undersigned's account, Deposit Account No. **50-0311** Ref. No. **27996-232-UTIL**. Please address all correspondence to customer number **35437**. A duplicate copy of this transmittal letter is enclosed herewith.

Dated: January 17, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

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APPELLANTS' THRICE AMENDED BRIEF PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. § 41.37

In accordance with a Notice of Appeal, filed on November 27, 2006, Appellants have

previously timely submitted Appellants' Appeal Brief on February 27, 2007. A Notification of

Non-Compliant Appeal Brief was mailed on April 24, 2007 requiring Appellants to correct

certain informalities in the submitted Appeal Brief. In response to the April 24, 2007 Notification

of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief, Appellants filed Appellants' Amended Brief on May 24, 2007.

Another Notification of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief was mailed September 7, 2007 requiring

Appellants to correct informalities in the submitted Amended Appeal Brief, as filed on May 24,

2007. In response to the September 7, 2007 Notification of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief,

Appellants filed Appellants Twice Amended Brief on October 4, 2007. A further Notification of

Non-Complaint Appeal Brief was mailed December 17, 2007 requiring Appellants to correct

informalities in the Twice Amended Brief, as filed on October 4, 2007. In response to the

December 17, 2007 Notification of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief, Appellants respectfully submit

this Appellants Thrice Amended Brief. Appellants further submit that all informalities have now been corrected. Should a clarification of record be necessary, Appellants invite a telephone call to their undersigned representative below.

Appellants have previously submitted a check for the fee of $500.00 for filing of the February 27, 2007 Appellants' brief (along with a one-month extension fee for filing the brief) in support of an appeal. Thus, Appellants believe that no additional fees are due at this time. However, the Commissioner is authorized to charge any fees that may be due to the undersigned deposit account no. **50-0311**, customer number **35437**, attorney docket no. **27996-232-UTIL**.

(i).   **Real Party-in-Interest**:   All rights to the above referenced patent application have been assigned to:

<div align="center">

Nortel Networks Limited
World Trade Center of Montreal
380 St. Antoine Street West, 8th Floor
Montreal, Quebec H2Y 3Y4, CANADA

</div>

(ii).   **Related Appeals and Interferences**:   There are no known other appeals or interferences that would directly or indirectly affect the Board's decision in the present appeal.

(iii).   **Status of the Claims:**

In the present U.S. Patent Application No. 09/540,756 ("'756 application"), claims 1-8, 14-26, 33-40, and 42 are rejected. Claims 9-13, 27-32, and 41 have been previously cancelled. Claims 1-8, 14-26, 33-40 and 42 are on appeal. Status of each claim is also indicated in the enclosed Claims Appendix.

Claims 1-3, 6-8, 14-19, 22-26, 33, 35, and 37-40 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,081,262 to Gill (hereinafter, "Gill").

Claim 42 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill.

Claims 4-5, 20-21, 34, and 36 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Gill in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,128,655 to Fields et al. (hereinafter,

"Fields").

(iv).   **Status of Amendments**:

(a)   A First Office Action was mailed October 27, 2003.

(b)   A Response to the First Office Action was filed January 27, 2004, traversing the

Examiner's rejections.

(c)   A Final Office Action was mailed April 5, 2004.

(d)   A telephonic interview with the Examiner was conducted on June 29, 2004 again

traversing the Examiner's rejections.

(e)   A Response to the April 5, 2004 Final Office Action was filed August 5, 2004,

traversing the Examiner's rejections.

(f)   An Advisory Action was mailed August 16, 2004

(g)   A Request for Continued Examination was filed September 7, 2004 re-submitting

the August 5, 2004 Response to the April 5, 2004 Final Office Action.

(h)   An Office Action was mailed December 2, 2004.

(i)   A Response to the December 2, 2004 Office Action was filed April 4, 2005, again

traversing the Examiner's rejections.

(j)   A Final Office Action was mailed June 14, 2005.

(k)   A Request for Continued Examination was filed September 14, 2005, again

traversing the Examiner's rejections.

(l)   An Office Action was mailed December 14, 2005.

(m)   A Response to the December 14, 2005 Office Action was filed April 11, 2006, again traversing the Examiner's rejections.

(n)   A Final Office Action was mailed June 26, 2006.

(o)   An Interview with the Examiner was conducted on September 20, 2006, again traversing the Examiner's rejections.

(p)   A Response to the June 26, 2006 Final Office Action was filed September 26, 2006, again traversing the Examiner's rejections.

(q)   An Advisory Action was mailed October 23, 2006.

(r)   Notice of Appeal was filed November 27, 2006.

(s)   No amendment was filed after either the June 26, 2006 Final Office Action or the October 23, 2006 Advisory Action.

(v).   **Summary of Claimed Subject Matter:**

Appellants note that claims 1-8, 14-26, 33-40, and 42 stand and fall together. However, as required by MPEP 1205, 37 C.F.R. 41.37(c)(1)(v), Appellants provide herewith specification reference points for each element in the independent claims 1, 14-17, and 42. Appellants note that these reference points are for exemplary purposes only and are not intended to limit the scope of claims 1, 14-17, and 42.

At least Page 1, lines 5-7 and Page 2, lines 24-29 of the present application's specification describe the preamble of claim 1 that states: "A method of building a presentation." At least FIG. 1; Page 2, lines 26 to Page 3, line 2; and Page 5, lines 2-21 describe "accessing a page including multimedia content from a multimedia source through a multimedia content application." At least FIGS. 1 and 7; Page 5, lines 2-21; and Page 8, lines 9-22 describe "subsequent to receiving user selection input while said page is accessed through said

multimedia content application, automatically identifying multimedia content having a tag by parsing said page." At least FIGS. 1, 2, 4, and 7; Page 5, lines 10-21; Page 6, lines 4-22; Page 7, lines 4-23; and Page 8, lines 9-22 of the specification describe "copying said multimedia content having said tag from said multimedia source to memory, for access by a presentation application."

At least Page 1, lines 5-7; Page 2, lines 24-29; Page 3, lines 22-26; and Page 5, line 22 to Page 6, line 22 of the present application's specification describe the preamble of claim 14 that states: "A computer-readable medium for providing processor-readable instructions for directing a processor circuit to build a presentation while a page including multimedia content from a multimedia source is being accessed by the processor circuit through a multimedia content application running on the processor circuit, the instructions directing the processor circuit to." At least FIGS. 1 and 7; Page 5, lines 2-21; and Page 8, lines 9-22 describe: "subsequent to the processor circuit receiving user selection input while said page is accessed through said multimedia content application, identify multimedia content having a tag by parsing said page." At least FIGS. 1, 2, 4, and 7; Page 5, lines 10-21; Page 6, lines 4-22; Page 7, lines 4-23; and Page 8, lines 9-22 of the specification describe: "copy said multimedia content having said tag from said multimedia source to memory, for access by a presentation application."

At least Page 1, lines 5-7; Page 2, lines 24-29; Page 3, lines 22-26; and Page 5, line 22 to Page 6, line 22 of the present application's specification describe the preamble of claim 15 that states: "A signal readable by a computer, said signal comprising code for directing a processor circuit of the computer to build a presentation while a page including multimedia content from a multimedia source is being accessed by the processor circuit through a multimedia content application running on the processor circuit." At least FIGS. 1 and 7; Page 5, lines 2-21; Page 6,

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line 12 to Page 7, line 16; and Page 8, lines 9-22 describe: "code for directing the processor

circuit to, subsequent to receiving user selection input while said page is accessed through said

multimedia content application, identify multimedia content having a tag by parsing said page."

At least FIGS. 1, 2, 4, and 7; Page 5, lines 10-21; Page 6, lines 4-22; Page 7, lines 4-23; and Page

8, lines 9-22 of the specification describe: "copy said multimedia content having said tag from

said multimedia source to memory, for access by a presentation application."

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. 41.37(c)(1)(v), Appellants provide the following summary

of claim 16, which includes "means plus function" elements as designated under 35 U.S.C. 112,

sixth paragraph. Appellants provide reference points in the present application's specification to

the description of a particular element in claim 16 and reference points to where structural and

function equivalents of each means-plus-function element of claim 16 are described in the

specification. At least Page 1, lines 5-7 and Page 2, lines 24-29 of the present application's

specification describe the preamble of claim 16 that states: "An apparatus for building a

presentation." By way of a non-limiting example, claim 16's "[a]n apparatus for building a

presentation" is described as follows:

> "As shown in Figure 1, an apparatus for acquiring
> multimedia content according to a first embodiment of the
> invention is shown generally at 10. The apparatus includes a
> computer 12 having a processor 14 in communication with a
> network 16, such as the world wide web 18." (Specification, page
> 5, lines 2-6).

At least Figures 1-2; Page 1, lines 5-7; Page 2, lines 24-29; Page 5, lines 2-21; page 6, lines 12-

17; and Page 7, lines 4-23 of the present application's specification describe: "means for

accessing a page including multimedia content from a multimedia source through a multimedia

content application." By way of a non-limiting example, a structural equivalent of the "means for

accessing..." element of claim 16 is described in the present application's specification at least

as follows:

> "The computer includes memory media such as a hard disk
> drive 20, which is accessible by the processor 14 and which may
> be programmed with browser program codes operable to direct the
> processor 14 to run a browser for browsing resources identified by
> uniform resource locators (URLs) on the world wide web. The
> processor 14 is further programmed with codes ... which direct the
> processor 14 to receive user input identifying multimedia content
> to be included in a presentation and to copy multimedia content
> identified by such user-input, from a source to memory, for access
> by a presentation application." (Specification, page 5, lines 5-14;
> Figure 1, at least element 14)

By way of a non-limiting example, a functional equivalent of the "means for accessing ..."

element of claim 16 is described in the present application's specification at least as follows:

> "... receive user input identifying multimedia content to be
> included in a presentation and to copy multimedia content
> identified by such user-input, from a source to memory, for access
> by a presentation application." (Specification, page 5, lines 12-14)

> "...a first block of codes 13 for providing processor-
> readable presentation builder instruction for directing the processor
> to receive user input identifying multimedia content to be included
> in a presentation and to copy multimedia content identified by such
> user input from a source to memory for access by a presentation
> application." (Specification, page 6, lines 12-17; Figure 2, "block
> of codes 13").

At least Figures 1, 2 and 7; Page 5, lines 2-21; Page 8, lines 9-22; Page 9, lines 5-18 describe:

"means for identifying multimedia content having a tag by parsing said page, subsequent to

receiving user selection input while said page is accessed through said multimedia content

application." By way of a non-limiting example, a structural equivalent of the "means for

identifying..." element of claim 16 is described in the present application's specification at least

as follows:

"The computer includes memory media such as a hard disk drive 20, which is accessible by the processor 14 and which may be programmed with browser program codes operable to direct the processor 14 to run a browser for browsing resources identified by uniform resource locators (URLs) on the world wide web. The processor 14 is further programmed with codes ... which direct the processor 14 to receive user input identifying multimedia content to be included in a presentation and to copy multimedia content identified by such user-input, from a source to memory, for access by a presentation application." (Specification, page 5, lines 5-14; Figure 1, at least element 14).

By way of a non-limiting example, a functional equivalent of the "means for identifying..."

element of claim 16 is described in the present application's specification at least as follows:

"...any given HTML page may include a plurality of multimedia content and in this regard such content may include images...Consequently, referring back to Figure 7, the applet includes a block 60 which directs the processor to parse the HTML page for <img> tags and to load the content from URLs associated with such <img> tags into the presentation folder.
    Alternatively, or in addition, the HTML page source may be parsed for <aiff> and/or <wav> tags to load content from URLs associated with these or other sound content tags.
    In general, on locating a multimedia tag, the processor retrieves the associated multimedia source code, which may be text, a graphics image or sound file, for example, from the URL specified by the multimedia tag and stores the multimedia content identified thereby in the same folder as the HTML page from which it was addressed, in the presentation file 27." (Specification, page 8, lines 9-22; Figure 7).
    "Referring back to Figure 2, the presentation application instructions 15 may provide blocks of codes which direct the processor to identify multimedia content previously identified by a user as to be included in a presentation and to access and present at least some of the multimedia content previously identified by the user." (Specification, page 9, lines 13-17; Figure 2).

At least FIGS. 1, 2, 4, and 7; Page 5, lines 10-21; Page 6, lines 4-22; Page 7, lines 4-27; and Page

8, lines 2-5 and 9-22; and Page 9, lines 5-12 of the specification describe: "means for copying

said multimedia content having said tag from said multimedia source to memory, for access by a

presentation application." By way of a non-limiting example, a structural equivalent of the

"means for copying…" element is described in the present application's specification as follow:

> "The computer includes memory media such as a hard disk
> drive 20, which is accessible by the processor 14 and which may
> be programmed with browser program codes operable to direct the
> processor 14 to run a browser for browsing resources identified by
> uniform resource locators (URLs) on the world wide web. The
> processor 14 is further programmed with codes … which direct the
> processor 14 to receive user input identifying multimedia content
> to be included in a presentation and to copy multimedia content
> identified by such user-input, from a source to memory, for access
> by a presentation application." (Specification, page 5, lines 5-14;
> Figure 1, at least element 14).

By way of a non-limiting example, a functional equivalent of the "means for copying…" element

of claim 1 is described in the present application's specification as follows:

> "…block 48 directs the processor to copy the currently
> selected multimedia content into the presentation subfolder 23 in
> memory, such as the hard disk drive 20 shown in Figure 1, while
> the browser is displaying or using the same multimedia content."
> (Specification, page 7, lines 24-27).
> "Referring back to Figure 7, block 52 then directs the
> processor to copy the multimedia content addressed by the browser
> into the presentation subfolder and to store a memory index to the
> content, in the memory index field 58 of the content record 31."
> (Specification, page 8, lines 2-5).
> "…the user can use the browser to surf the world wide web
> to locations of interest and when such a location is addressed, the
> user can specify that it is desired to copy the multimedia content of
> the currently addressed location or content associated with the
> currently addressed location to a presentation storage area in
> memory, for later retrieval by a presentation application."
> (Specification, page 9, lines 7-12).

At least Page 1, lines 5-7; Page 2, lines 24-29; Page 5, lines 2-21; and Page 7, lines 4-23

of the present application's specification describe the preamble of claim 17 that states: "An

apparatus for building a presentation, the apparatus comprising: a processor circuit configured to

access a page including multimedia content from a multimedia source through a multimedia

content application; a receiver operable to receive user selection input while said page is accessed through said multimedia content application." At least FIGS. 1 and 7; Page 5, lines 2-21; and Page 8, lines 9-22 describe: "a parser configured to identify multimedia content having a tag by parsing said page, subsequent to said receiver receiving said user selection input." At least FIGS. 1, 2, 4, and 7; Page 5, lines 10-21; Page 6, lines 4-22; Page 7, lines 4-23; and Page 8, lines 9-22 of the specification describe: "a copying device for copying said multimedia content having said tag from said multimedia source to memory, for access by a presentation application."

At least Page 1, lines 5-7; Page 2, lines 24-29; Page 3, lines 22-26; and Page 5, line 22 to Page 6, line 22 of the present application's specification describe the preamble of claim 42 that states: "A method of building a presentation, the method comprising: accessing a web page including multimedia content from a multimedia source through a browser." At least Page 7, lines 4-16 describe: "subsequent to receiving user selection input while said web page is accessed through said browser, activating a presentation window and automatically causing said web page to be presented in a preview window of said presentation window." At least FIGS. 1 and 7; Page 5, lines 2-21; and Page 8, lines 9-22 describe: "subsequent to receiving user selection input while said web page is presented in said preview window, automatically identifying multimedia content having a HTML tag by parsing said web page. At least FIGS. 1, 2, 4, and 7; Page 5, lines 10-21; Page 6, lines 4-22; Page 7, lines 4-23; and Page 8, lines 9-22 of the specification describe: "copying said multimedia content having said HTML tag from said multimedia source to memory, for access by a presentation application."

Appellants herein below provide a brief summary of the subject matter of the present invention, as required by 37 C.F.R. 41.37.

The present invention is directed to methods, apparatus, processor-readable media and

signals for producing multimedia presentations and, more particularly, to acquiring and

presenting acquired multimedia content. (Page 1, lines 5-7). Method and apparatus are provided

for building a presentation by receiving user-input identifying multimedia content to be included

in the presentation and copying multimedia content identified by the user-input, from multimedia

source to memory, for access by a presentations application. (Page 2, lines 24-29).

A multimedia content can be acquired from a network, e.g., World Wide Web using a

computer having a processor in communication with the network. (FIG. 1, Page 5, lines 4-5).

The processor is programmed with codes to run a browser for browsing resources identified by

uniform resource locators ("URLs"). (Page 5, lines 8-9). A user input that identifies multimedia

content to be included in a presentation is received and the multimedia content identified by such

user input is copied from a source to memory for access by a presentation application. (Page 5,

lines 10-14). The above multimedia content includes content viewed in a window of the browser.

The user can browse the World Wide Web and copy multimedia content from an addressed

location or content associated with the addressed location to a presentation storage area in

memory for later retrieval by a presentation application. (Page 5, lines 18-21).

A web-based applet is used to copy content. (FIG. 2, Page 5, lines 27-28). The applet is

loaded to the user's computer and registered with the browser. The applet sets up a presentation

folder for storing multimedia content and a presentation file in which multimedia content records

may be stored. (FIG. 3, Page 6, lines 8-11).

The applet provides presentation builder instructions to for receiving user-input

identifying multimedia content to be included in a presentation and copying multimedia content

identified by the user to memory for access by a presentation application. (FIG. 2, Page 6, lines

13-17). The applet also provides presentation application instructions for identifying multimedia content previously selected by the user for inclusion in the presentation and accessing and presenting at least some of the previously selected multimedia content. (FIG. 2, Page 6, lines 18-22).

The presentation builder instructions further allow detection of a user selection of the presentation window (FIG. 4, Page 7, lines 4-6) and inclusion of a user selection portion that determines whether the user has selected particular multimedia content to be included in the presentation (FIG. 4, Page 7, lines 18-20). The user selection portion adds the page currently addressed by the browser to the presentation file. (Page 7, lines 20-23). Once the presentation window is selected, the page currently addressed by the browser is displayed in a preview window, while simultaneously displaying a page-identification and a text box for receiving user inputted text and associating the same with multimedia content shown in the preview window. (FIGS. 4, 6, Page 7, lines 9-15).

To effect the copying, a content record is created in the presentation file that includes an ID field, a memory index and a notes field. (FIGS. 3, 7, 8, Page 7, line 28 to Page 8, line 8). Any given HTML page (that includes multimedia content) is parsed for tags and content associated with the tags is loaded into the presentation folder. (FIG. 7, Page 8, lines 9-14).

The user can create a permanent presentation folder or presentation file of multimedia content and an index of acquired content, while surfing the world wide web. The user can specify multimedia content in the addressed locations of interest or content associated with the addressed locations of interest and copy such content to a presentation storage area in memory for later retrieval by a presentation application. (Page 9, lines 5-12).

(vi).   **Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal**:

Applicants contend that claims 1-3, 6-8, 14-19, 22-26, 33, 35, and 37-40 are novel and

are not anticipated under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by Gill.

Applicants further content that claim 42 is patentable and is not rendered obvious under

35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Gill.

Applicants further content that claims 4-5, 20-21, 34, and 36 are patentable and are not

rendered obvious under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) in light of a combination of Gill and Fields.

(vii).   **Argument**:

A.   Independent claims 1, 14-17 and 39 are not anticipated under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by

Gill.

In the June 26, 2006 Final Office Action, the Examiner cited Gill as an anticipating

reference with respect to claims 1-3, 6-8, 14-19, 22-26, 33, 35, and 37-40.

Claim 1 of the present application recites a method of building a presentation, the method

comprising: accessing a page including multimedia content from a multimedia source through a

multimedia content application; and subsequent to receiving user selection input while said page

is accessed through said multimedia content application, automatically identifying multimedia

content having a tag by parsing said page, and copying said multimedia content having said tag

from said multimedia source to memory, for access by a presentation application.

In the June 26, 2006 Final Office Action, the Examiner stated, *inter alia,*

> Gill discloses a user selecting input. Gill recites: "the author simply selects
> object characteristics from a set of menus to control the layout, content and
> presentation of the document page that is created' (column 3, lines 49-52).

> Gill discloses automatically identifying multimedia content based upon the
> tags while the page is accessed by the multimedia content application. Gill recites:
> "the multi-media data is stored and processed by the page based document layout

system Q in a transparent manner, the data is identified by tags which note the multi-media nature of the particular data object" (column 15, lines 49-53).

Gill discloses copying multimedia content into memory. Gill recites: "the author defines a movie object MB into which is imported a movie, which is stored in memory, and obtained from one of the sources named above" (column 10, lines 11-13). Gill discloses copying the multimedia page into memory in Figure 4 at reference sign 403 (shown as "Gather Page Level Multi-Media Data") (See, June 26, 2006 Final Office Action, Pages 3-4).

When responding to Applicants' arguments submitted in response to December 15, 2005

Office Action, the Examiner stated:

Gill is clearly directed toward generating multimedia presentations (see the title) and Gill recites: "It is well known in the presentation generation arena how to create multi-media presentations which contain textual, graphical, audio and even video segments" (column 1, lines 25-27). (See, June 26, 2006 Office Action, Page 12).

With regard to the "subsequent to receiving user selection..." step of claim 1, the

Examiner stated as follows:

Gill discloses automatically identifying multimedia content based upon the tags while the page is accessed by the multimedia content application. Gill recites: "the multimedia data is stored and processed by the page based document layout system Q in a transparent manner, the data is identified by tags which note the multi-media nature of the particular data object" (Column 15, lines 49-53). Gill discloses copying multimedia content into memory. Gill recites: "the author defines a movie object MB into which is imported a movie, which is stored in memory, and obtained from one of the sources named above" (column 10, lines 11-13). Gill discloses copying the multimedia page into memory in Figure 4 at reference sign 403 (shown as "Gather Page Level Multi-Media Data"). (See, June 26, 2006 Final Office Action, page 13).

In the October 23, 2006 Advisory Action, the Examiner stated that:

Gill discloses, in Figure 4, at reference sign 402, the step of "Gather Document Level Multi-Media Data." (See, October 23, 2006 Advisory Action, Page 2).

The Examiner has misinterpreted Gill and its disclosure. Gill discloses a multi-media

presentation generation system that includes a menu driven multi-media presentation generation

system. (Gill, Col. 5, lines 10-12). Gill's system further includes page based document layout

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system Q that has a page layout capability allowing a user to define a workspace of

predetermined physical extent, where the workspace is divided by the user into a plurality of

objects. (Gill, Col. 5, lines 27-32). Gill allows the user to define the content and function of each

of these workspaces individually as well as their integration with the other objects in the

workspace to form the entirety of presentation. (Gill, Col. 5, lines 37-40). Gill partitions an

underlying page using a menu based system into a plurality of boxes that can be edited by the

user. (Gill, Col. 6, lines 23-27). In contrast to the claimed invention of the present application,

Gill fails to teach "subsequent to receiving user selection input while said page is accessed

through said multimedia content application, automatically identifying multimedia content

having a tag by parsing said page", as recited in claim 1. Instead, Gill discloses usage of an

existing library of documents and arranging them on a presentation page, where the documents

can be obtained from a plurality of sources. (Gill, Col. 6, lines 2-8). As such, Gill's user input

with regard as to where to place the content on the presentation page is different than "user

selection input" recited in claim 1. As stated above, Gill's user arranges these documents into

boxes using menu-driven system on the presentation layout page. This is different than

"subsequent to receiving user selection input while said page is accessed through said

multimedia content application, automatically identifying multimedia content having a tag by

parsing said page", as recited in claim 1.

Contrary to the Examiner's assertions, Gill fails to disclose "a user selecting input",

"automatically identifying multimedia content based upon the tags while the page is accessed by

the multimedia content application" and "copying multimedia content into memory", as recited,

inter alia, in claim 1. Instead, Gill teaches a system that uses a page based print document layout

paradigm to regulate the spatial relationship among the plurality of objects contained within the

multi-media presentation. (Gill, Col. 3, lines 21-24). Gill's system enables its users to take existing documents prepared for a print medium and convert them to multi-media presentations. (Gill, Col. 4, lines 35-37). Gill's users define the content and function of each of workspaces individually and integrate them in the workspace to form the presentation. (Gill, Col. 5, lines 37-40). Thus, contrary to the recitation of claim 1, Gill is primarily concerned with presentation layout and arrangements of components of the presentation on the presentation page.

Gill further fails to disclose "automatically identifying multimedia content having a tag by parsing a page" and "copying said multimedia content having said tag…" "subsequent to receiving user selection input…", as recited in claim 1. In contrast, Gill discloses that information for inclusion in a presentation can be "downloaded from external sources…such as Internet S4" (Gill, Col. 5, line 65 to Col. 6, line 8), however, Gill does not disclose how its system identifies and copies the information into, for example, a presentation folder. Hence, Gill fails to disclose identifying and/or copying information from an external source such as the Internet, much less disclose Applicants' particular approach recited in the present claim 1.

Since Gill fails to disclose all of the elements of claim 1, Gill is not anticipatory reference. As such, claim 1 should be allowed.

Independent claims 14-17 and 39 include limitations that are the same as or similar to those of independent claim 1 and, thus, are not anticipated by Gill for least the same reasons. Claims 2-3, 6-8, 18-19, 22-26, 33, 35, 37-38, and 40 depend from claims 1, 17 and 39, respectively, and are allowable over Gill for at least the reasons stated above with respect to claim 1. Hence, the rejection of claims 2-3, 6-8, 18-19, 22-26, 33, 35, 37, 38, and 40 is respectfully traversed.

B.   Independent claim 42 is not rendered obvious under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Gill

In the June 26, 2006 Final Office Action, the Examiner cited Gill as an obviousness

reference with respect to claim 42.

Claim 42 recites, *inter alia*, a method of building a presentation, the method comprising:

accessing a web page including multimedia content from a multimedia source through a browser;

subsequent to receiving user selection input while said web page is accessed through said

browser, activating a presentation window and automatically causing said web page to be

presented in a preview window of said presentation window; and subsequent to receiving user

selection input while said web page is presented in said preview window, automatically

identifying multimedia content having a HTML tag by parsing said web page, and copying said

multimedia content having said HTML tag from said multimedia source to memory, for access

by a presentation application.

In the June 26, 2006 Final Office Action, the Examiner stated that Gill discloses all

elements of claim 42 but "fails to explicitly describe the multimedia tags as HTML tags." (Final

Office Action, page. 10, para. 35).

Contrary to the Examiner's assertions, in addition to failing to explicitly disclose

multimedia tags as HTML tags, Gill also fails to teach or suggest, *inter alia*, "subsequent to

receiving user selection input while said web page is presented in said preview window,

automatically identifying multimedia content having a HTML tag by parsing said web page" and

"copying said multimedia content having said HTML tag from said multimedia source to

memory, for access by a presentation application", as recited in claim 42. Hence, claim 42 is

patentable over Gill for at least the reasons stated above with respect to claim 1 and should be

allowed. Thus, the rejection of claim 42 is respectfully traversed.

C.   <u>Claims 4-5, 20-21, 34, and 36 are not rendered obvious under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) by</u>

<u>a combination of Gill and Fields</u>

In the June 26, 2006 Final Office Action, the Examiner cited a combination of Gill and

Fields as rendering obvious claims 4-5, 20-21, 34, and 36.

Claims 4-5, 20-21, 34 and 36 are dependent on respective independent claims 1 and 17.

As such, claims 4-5, 20-21, 34 and 36 are allowable for at least the reasons stated above with
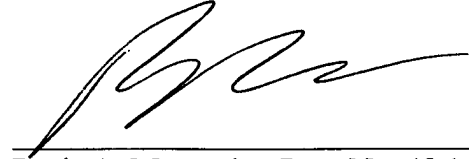
respect to claim 1.

Fields does not cure the deficiencies of Gill. Fields discloses a distribution mechanism for

filtering, formatting and reuse of web based content. However, Fields does not disclose, teach or

suggest, *inter alia*, "subsequent to receiving user selection input while said web page is presented

in said preview window, automatically identifying multimedia content having a HTML tag by

parsing said web page" and "copying said multimedia content having said HTML tag from said

multimedia source to memory, for access by a presentation application". Thus, the rejections of

claims 4-5, 20-21, 34 and 36 are respectfully traversed. Hence, claims 4-5, 20-21, 34 and 36 are

not rendered obvious by the combination of Gill and Fields.

CONCLUSION

All pending claims of the application are valid over the cited references. Allowance of

the application is respectfully requested.

Dated: January 17, 2008   Respectfully submitted,

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(viii) **Claims Appendix:**

Status of each claim is indicated in parenthesis following a number of a claim.

1. (Rejected) A method of building a presentation, the method comprising:

accessing a page including multimedia content from a multimedia source through a

multimedia content application; and

subsequent to receiving user selection input while said page is accessed through said

multimedia content application, automatically identifying multimedia content having a tag by

parsing said page, and

copying said multimedia content having said tag from said multimedia source to memory,

for access by a presentation application.

2. (Rejected) The method claimed in claim 1 wherein copying comprises copying said

multimedia content having said tag from said multimedia content application while said

multimedia content application is using said multimedia content having said tag.

3. (Rejected) The method claimed in claim 1 further comprising associating an identifier

with said multimedia content having said tag, for access by the presentation application.

4. (Rejected) The method claimed in claim 3 wherein associating an identifier comprises

associating a uniform resource locator with said multimedia content having said tag.

5. (Rejected) The method claimed in claim 4 wherein associating an identifier comprises associating with said multimedia content having said tag a uniform resource locator identified by an application using said multimedia content having said tag.

6. (Rejected) The method claimed in claim 1 further comprising associating user-definable notes with said multimedia content having said tag, for use by the presentation application.

7. (Rejected) The method claimed in claim 1 further comprising producing a multimedia content record accessible by the presentation application, said multimedia content record including a link to said multimedia content having said tag in said memory.

8. (Rejected) The method claimed in claim 7 further comprising producing said multimedia content record such that it includes an identifier associated with said multimedia content having said tag.

9-13. (Cancelled)

14. (Rejected) A computer-readable medium for providing processor-readable instructions for directing a processor circuit to build a presentation while a page including multimedia content from a multimedia source is being accessed by the processor circuit through a multimedia content application running on the processor circuit, the instructions directing the processor circuit to:

subsequent to the processor circuit receiving user selection input while said page is

accessed through said multimedia content application,

identify multimedia content having a tag by parsing said page, and

copy said multimedia content having said tag from said multimedia source to memory,

for access by a presentation application.

15. (Rejected) A signal readable by a computer, said signal comprising code for

directing a processor circuit of the computer to build a presentation while a page including

multimedia content from a multimedia source is being accessed by the processor circuit through

a multimedia content application running on the processor circuit, the code including:

code for directing the processor circuit to, subsequent to receiving user selection input

while said page is accessed through said multimedia content application,

identify multimedia content having a tag by parsing said page, and

copy said multimedia content having said tag from said multimedia source to memory,

for access by a presentation application.

16. (Rejected) An apparatus for building a presentation, the apparatus comprising:

means for accessing a page including multimedia content from a multimedia source

through a multimedia content application;

means for identifying multimedia content having a tag by parsing said page, subsequent

to receiving user selection input while said page is accessed through said multimedia content

application; and

means for copying said multimedia content having said tag from said multimedia source

to memory, for access by a presentation application.

17. (Rejected) An apparatus for building a presentation, the apparatus comprising:

a processor circuit configured to access a page including multimedia content from a

multimedia source through a multimedia content application;

a receiver operable to receive user selection input while said page is accessed through

said multimedia content application;

a parser configured to identify multimedia content having a tag by parsing said page,

subsequent to said receiver receiving said user selection input; and

a copying device for copying said multimedia content having said tag from said

multimedia source to memory, for access by a presentation application.

18. (Rejected) The apparatus claimed in claim 17 wherein said copying device

comprises a processor circuit programmed to copy said multimedia content having said tag from

said multimedia content application running on said processor circuit, while said multimedia

content application is using said multimedia content having said tag.

19. (Rejected) The apparatus claimed in claim 17 further comprising a processor circuit

programmed to associate an identifier with said multimedia content having said tag, for access

by the presentation application.

20. (Rejected) The apparatus claimed in claim 19 wherein said processor circuit is programmed to associate a uniform resource locator with said multimedia content having said tag.

21. (Rejected) The apparatus claimed in claim 20 wherein said processor circuit is programmed to associate with said multimedia content having said tag a uniform resource locator identified by an application using said multimedia content having said tag and running on said processor circuit.

22. (Rejected) The apparatus claimed in claim 17 further comprising a processor circuit programmed to associate user-definable notes with said multimedia content having said tag, for use by the presentation application.

23. (Rejected) The apparatus claimed in claim 17 further comprising a processor circuit programmed to produce a multimedia content record accessible by the presentation application, said multimedia content record including a link to said multimedia content having said tag in said memory.

24. (Rejected) The apparatus claimed in claim 23 wherein said processor circuit is programmed to produce said multimedia content record such that it includes an identifier associated with said multimedia content having said tag.

25. (Rejected) The apparatus claimed in claim 17 wherein said processing circuit comprises said receiver, said parser and said copying device and is programmed to run said multimedia content application.

26. (Rejected) The apparatus claimed in claim 25 wherein said processor circuit is programmed to use said multimedia content application to access multimedia content selectable by a user.

27-32. (Cancelled)

33. (Rejected) The method claimed in claim 1 further comprising displaying said multimedia content having said tag in a preview window in a presentation window.

34. (Rejected) The method claimed in claim 33 further comprising displaying in association with said preview window an identifier that is associated with said multimedia content having said tag.

35. (Rejected) The apparatus claimed in claim 17 further comprising means for displaying said multimedia content having said tag in a preview window in a presentation window.

36. (Rejected) The apparatus claimed in claim 35 further comprising means for displaying in association with said preview window an identifier that is associated with said multimedia content having said tag.

37. (Rejected) The method of claim 1 wherein said multimedia content application comprises a browser and wherein accessing said page comprises accessing a web page with said browser.

38. (Rejected) The method of claim 1 wherein copying said multimedia content having said tag comprises copying multimedia content having a tag selected from the group of tags consisting of an image tag, an audio tag and a video tag.

39. (Rejected) A method of building a presentation, the method comprising repeating the method of claim 1 in respect of each of a plurality of pages having multimedia content to be included in said presentation.

40. (Rejected) The method of claim 39 further comprising storing, in a presentation file, an indication of an order in which said plurality of pages in said memory are to be accessed by said presentation application.

41. (Cancelled)

42. (Rejected) A method of building a presentation, the method comprising:

accessing a web page including multimedia content from a multimedia source through a

browser;

subsequent to receiving user selection input while said web page is accessed through said

browser, activating a presentation window and automatically causing said web page to be

presented in a preview window of said presentation window; and

subsequent to receiving user selection input while said web page is presented in said

preview window, automatically identifying multimedia content having a HTML tag by parsing

said web page, and

copying said multimedia content having said HTML tag from said multimedia source to

memory, for access by a presentation application.

(ix)   **Evidence Appendix:**

Not Applicable.

(x)   **Related Proceedings Appendix:**

Not Applicable.